

## WILL NOT AID

BROTHERHOODS HAVE NO INTENTION OF ORDERING A STRIKE.

Atchafalpa & Santa Fe System Operators Must Fight Their Own Battle to the End.

## WILL BE NO ARBITRATION

ANOTHER EMPHATIC DECLARATION BY PRESIDENT RIPLEY.

No Telegraphers Who Violated Their Contract with the Company Will Be Taken Back.

## CHARGES MADE BY NEWMAN

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF FORGING HIS NAME.

Alleged to Have Sent Out Dispatches Which Stated the Strike Had Been Declared Off.

## STATEMENTS NOT IN ACCORD

STRIKERS' SIDE OF THE CASE PRESENTED BY THREE O. R. T. MEN.

Santa Fe Company Said to Have Broken Its Agreement—Passenger Trains Nearly on Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—There is little probability of the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the Atchafalpa & Santa Fe Railway system striking in sympathy with the telegraph operators. Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, E. E. Clark, grand chief of the conductors' organization and Grand Chief Morrissey, of the Trainmen's Association, all deny there is any intention of striking. Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when asked, at Cleveland, yesterday, if the engineers were likely to become involved in the strike, said he knew nothing about the matter further than what he had read in the newspapers.

At the headquarters of the Santa Fe Company here the officials said to-day the strike of the operators is nearly over. It was reported that the strikers' chairman was weakening and preparing to ask for arbitration. President E. P. Ripley said there had been no agreement to arbitrate, and he emphatically reiterated his statement of Saturday that "no operators who had joined this strike, in violation of the agreement with the company, would be re-employed."

At Wichita, Kan., to-day J. N. Newman, general chairman of the Santa Fe division of the O. R. T., said: "The company is sending the following message out broadcast all over the system: 'Newman has declared the strike off and ordered the operators to return to work.' This is absolutely false. We are winning and the men are standing firm. This shows the desperate straits in which the company stands."

Later in the day Mr. Newman sent the following personal message to H. U. Mudge, at Topeka: "Am surprised that the officials of the Santa Fe would resort to such disreputable tactics as forging my name to telegrams endeavoring to get the men back to work."

President Ripley characterized as "absurd and wholly untrue" Chairman Newman's charge that the railroad officials had been forging his name to bogus telegrams to the striking operators. "It might be possible," said Mr. Ripley, "for some one to impose on Mr. Mudge, but it is ridiculous to accuse Mr. Mudge or any other official of resorting to forgery and bogus telegrams in this controversy."

Third Vice President Barr, the official most active in adjusting the operation of the road during the strike of the operators, made this statement to-night: "We have all the men we want west of Albuquerque. They are about 250 to 300 men on the lines east of that point. We have been hiring men all day and at the present rate we have a full complement within three days. The train here at 8:30 a. m. to-day was the only train that was late and that was because of a breakdown on the average of twenty minutes. On the average our passenger trains have reached Chicago as nearly on time as we are accepting all freight offered and moving most of it. Fruit shippers have been notified of our willingness to handle shipments up to the capacity of our equipment. All of the important officials have been notified by orders from this point. We have no quarrel with the organization known as the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Our fight is with the individuals who went out. Seventy-five per cent of the men who refused to return to work were re-employed. Those who struck will not be re-employed, although some who went back to work immediately will be retained."

Union pickets stationed at the foot of the elevator of the Great Northern building to-day were thrown out by Detectives Smith and Cummings, of the Pinkerton agency, after a couple of wordy quarrels. Smith told the three men that they must not interfere with men going up to the Santa Fe Company's offices. The pickets said they had as good a right to be where they were as did the detectives. Smith thereupon sent for his partner, and the two shoved the pickets into the street. The pickets had resorted only to the button-holing process to keep operators from hiring to the company.

GRIVANCES OF THE MEN.

B. C. Clapp's Statement of Conditions and Methods of the Company.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—B. C. Clapp, chairman of the grievance committee of the O. R. T., talking of the statement of the Santa Fe Railway officials that its operators had violated their contract by failing to give thirty days' notice of their grievances, said to-day: "The company itself had already broken the agreement, and it was no longer binding on the telegraphers. The officials of the Santa Fe main line broke the agreement in their zeal to help the management of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe to down the telegraph operators on that line. They were doing quietly hand in hand with the officials of the Southern line to disrupt and destroy the telegraphers' organization on the Santa Fe and all of its associated lines. They furnished free transportation from all points along the eastern division of the Santa Fe to telegraphers who were willing to take the places of strikers. I shipped as a 'scab' with a cargo of eighty-six of them. When we got to Topeka there were only three of them left. We had supplied a majority of the others with transportation back to their homes. But it was only by such work as that that the company has failed to fulfill its agreements with the Santa Fe operators," Mr. Clapp continued. "It has failed to live up to its agreement in the matter of wages, the dinner hour and the rules governing the employees. We had information that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe intended to reduce wages. The Santa Fe would have followed suit, and we proposed to head them off."

Mr. Clapp has this to say of the situation: "West of Emporia 99 per cent. of the men are out. Between Emporia and Fort Madison, Ia., from 80 to 85 per cent. are out, while between that point and Chicago only three men are working. A conductor who came in over the Santa Fe to-day said that several stations on the line west of Kansas City had been cut out. I have reliable information, based on communications that have passed between officials over the wire, that the company's freight business in Chicago is paralyzed. They have perishable freight on their hands, and several of the big packing firms have been prodding them up. We have every reason to feel encouraged, and we are making an honest fight."

STRIKE PRACTICALLY OVER.

Views of General Manager Mudge and Superintendent Ressegué.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—The officials of the Santa Fe Railway say the strike of telegraph operators is practically over. The operators themselves continue in the belief that their case is a winning one and say the prospects look better now than they have been any time yet.

General Manager Mudge professes to be sanguine that the strike is at an end. "We have word," he said, "that on the California lines the operators have returned to work; on the Southern California and San Joaquin they went out when the order to strike was sent, but went back shortly afterward. They have no grievance and are under contract. On the Santa Fe-Pacific division there are about fifty operators out, according to our information. One hundred and twenty-three men went out on the Gulf-line in the original strike, which was the whole number employed."

General Superintendent Ressegué said defections of the operators seem to have been strongest on the Oklahoma and Western divisions. "Vacancies were nearly all filled up on the Chicago division yesterday," said he, "some of the men who went out are already wanting to be taken back into the service of the company, but their request will not be granted. President (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 6.)

## MUST SERVE HIS TERM

CAPT. O. M. CARTER REMANDED TO THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

Ruling of the Trial Court and President McKinley's Action Upheld by Two Federal Judges.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—In a decision handed down by Judge Hook, of the Federal District Court of Kansas, and concurred in by United States Circuit Judge Amos Thayer, this afternoon, Oberlin M. Carter, former captain U. S. A., under sentence of five years' imprisonment for misappropriation of government funds while in charge of the harbor work of Savannah, is remanded to the custody of the warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, where Carter has been confined, the court overruling the petitioner's demurrer on the habeas corpus writ, issued some time ago, and sustaining the ruling of the trial court, together with the subsequent action of President McKinley, who set aside twelve of the charges under which he was convicted, but made no change of the sentence imposed by the court-martial. In addition to the prison sentence Carter was fined \$5,000, which was paid, and he was dismissed from the army. Judges Thayer and Hook find these proceedings were entirely regular.

One of the chief contentions urged in Carter's behalf was that the President, in reducing the number of specifications preferred, thereby made void the punishment inflicted. On this point Judge Thayer says: "The punishment prescribed by the Articles of War is attached to the charge and not the specifications. The latter being merely by way of exemplification and detailed statement of the principal charge to which they respectively relate, but even if this were not so, the rule is well established that where a sentence in gross is pronounced on a conviction under an indictment containing several counts, and on appeal or review some of them are held bad and the others are sustained, the sentence will not be disturbed, provided it is such as could lawfully have been imposed under the counts which were upheld."

Captain Carter entered prison in April last. With one year off for good behavior he still has a little more than three years to serve. His application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed at Leavenworth, Oct. 17 and was heard there on Nov. 25. Judges Thayer and Hook both sitting on the case. Frank P. Blair, of Chicago, and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, appeared for Carter. Carter was permitted to appear in court in citizens clothes and it was the first time he had left the prison walls since his incarceration.

## HAWAII TO HAVE AN OASIS.

Over Three Hundred Shriners to Make a Pilgrimage to Honolulu.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 10.—Imperial Potentate Louis B. Winsor, of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, will go to Honolulu to institute a temple, and Saladin Temple, of Western Michigan, will furnish the escort for what promises to be one of the most notable pilgrimages on record. The Shriners, Nobles, with their wives, will start from Grand Rapids Feb. 25 by special train for San Francisco, where California Nobles will join them, and they will embark on a specially chartered steamer for Hawaii. Two weeks will be spent in the islands. The Shaladin Nobles will be joined by Nobles of Chicago and other points, and the party for the ocean voyage will number 350.

## DE WET AT BAY

BOER LEADER PROBABLY MAKING HIS LAST STAND FOR LIBERTY.

Chased for Over a Week by Three Columns of British Cavalry, and Finally Forced to Turn and Fight.

## GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

ACCORDING TO MEAGER ADVICES RECEIVED AT LONDON.

No Late News, Except the Statement that Knox's Cavalry and the Boers Are Fighting.

## KRUGER STILL AT THE HAGUE

GERMANY'S REASON FOR REFUSING THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Story in Circulation that Wilhelmina Will Interfere After Her Wedding—Portugal and The Hague.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Gen. Lord Kitchener is attempting to end the war in South Africa, and with that end in view he has determined to capture or destroy General De Wet's army of Boers. For more than a week General Knox and three columns of British cavalry have been chasing the Boer leader and endeavoring to corner him, but up till to-day he is said to have eluded his pursuers, though closely pressed at times. In order to cover the ground more quickly the British cavalry threw away all baggage and supplies and depended on foraging off the country through which the troops passed. Last week De Wet was so hard pressed he was forced to abandon 500 horses and much of his supply train.

The London Evening Standard, which has special sources of information, says this evening that a great battle between the British forces under General Knox and the Boers under De Wet is going on. No details have been received, but it is believed that if a battle is going on as reported De Wet is at bay and will resist capture to the utmost.

## Sword for Lord Roberts.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—The official reception tendered to Lord Roberts here to-day, together with the presentation of the addresses and the sword of honor was a magnificent spectacle, and was witnessed by 25,000 people. The ceremony began with a procession to the Cape of Good Hope Hotel, where Lord Roberts made a speech, in the course of which he expressed the utmost confidence in Lord Kitchener, and paid a high tribute to the invaluable services of Sir Albert Milner.

## MINISTERS QUIT THEIR POSTS.

Belgian and Portuguese Envoys Leave Lisbon and The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.—The Portuguese minister to The Netherlands, Count De Selva, has started for Lisbon, and the Dutch minister to Portugal, Baron Von Heeckeren, is expected from Lisbon this evening. Count Van Bylandt, in the Second Chamber to-day, notified the foreign minister that he will interpellate the government to-morrow on the tension between The Netherlands and Portugal.

## STATEMENT BY VON BUELOW.

Germany's Declination to Become Involved in South African Affairs.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, replying in the Reichstag to-day to a question on the subject of Mr. Kruger's failure to be received by Emperor William, said the government did all in its power to ward off war and left the two republics no doubt as to the state of affairs in Europe, and as to German neutrality. When, in 1899, the question of arbitration seemed not altogether excluded, the government recommended it to Mr. Kruger. He thought the time had not yet come. When Mr. Kruger later sought intervention his feelings were highly inflated for the Dutch and German governments. For the German government was loath to give advice. Germany was convinced that any step of a great and lead to no result. "There was no use for us," said the chancellor, "to pinch our fingers between the door and the hinge."

The chancellor added that when the suggestion of mediation was made to Great Britain by the United States, in a quite gently worded inquiry, it was rejected officially and categorically. Intervention might have led to war.

## INTERVENTION AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"Dr. Leyds and his friends are spreading a rumor," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that Queen Wilhelmina will intervene after her marriage. This is meant to blind the public to the real facts, which are that she wrote personally to every

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Was Justified in Issuing Orders Against the Looting of Astronomical Instruments.

## NOT UNDER VON WALTERSEE

AMERICAN ARMY IN CHINA AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.

Instructed to Obey the German Commander Only When the Allies Combine for Operations.

## ARREST OF LI'S SECRETARY

ACCUSED BY WALTERSEE OF COMMUNICATING WITH BOXERS.

Tsang-Chou Abandoned by Chinese Regulars on Approach of an Expedition of Allied Troops.

## CHAMBERLAIN TURNS

RESENTS A PERSONAL ATTACK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Says He Was Never Asked to Use His Influence to Secure Pecuniary Gain for Relatives.

## CALLS ALL CHARGES RUBBISH

AND ANNOUNCES AN APPEAL WILL BE MADE TO THE COURTS.

Defamers of Members of His Family to Be Prosecuted—Lord Salisbury Also Assailed.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Joseph Walton, Radical, withdrew his amendment, offered Friday last, to the address from the throne, and Lord Chamberlain, Conservative, moved an amendment to the address, asking the House to express regret at the fact that Lord Salisbury had recommended so many of his own family to offices under the government. One-fifth of the Cabinet members, Mr. Bartley said, are of the same family. Sons would obey their father, and sons-in-law and nephews would yield to the same influence. Such conditions precluded any inquiry into the family failures in South Africa, and were calculated to impair gravely the efficiency of the public service and diminish the chances of reform in the system of national defense. The same cancer worm of nepotism had entered the army and navy, and it was a general opinion that many of the disasters in South Africa were traceable to officers who had obtained their commissions by family influence.

When the premier's nephew rose to reply the House was filled with expectation. Mr. Balfour said the unhappy incident of birth ought not to be a bar to public service. There was only one member of Lord Salisbury's family in the present government who was not in the list. Mr. Bartley, he added, had not shown that the appointees complained of were incapable, while the country, at the recent election, had shown confidence in the premier. He would carry out with ability and integrity his thankless, heartbreaking task. The amendment was lost by a vote of 220 to 125.

Replying to Mr. Healy, Nationalist, who asked whether the Irish-American and Irish prisoners captured in the fights with the Boers could not be permitted to return to their homes, J. Powell Williams, financial secretary to the War Office in the late administration, but now a member of the House of Commons, representing South Birmingham, said prisoners of Irish nationality could not be treated differently from others.

D. Lloyd-George, Radical, brought to order a series of accusations against Mr. Chamberlain that had been figuring in the newspapers and moved that no member of the government ought to have a direct or indirect interest in concerns competing for government contracts. He pointed out that the secretary of state for the colonies had 5,000 shares and other members of his family 57,000 shares in the Birmingham trust, which, in turn, was a share owner in the Tubes, limited, making £10,000 a year out of government contracts. He asserted, also, that Mr. Chamberlain and his relations held shares worth from £250,000 to £250,000 in Elliott's Metal Company, contractors to the Admiralty, and shares valued at £250,000 in Kynoch's Dynamite Company, contractors to the War Office. After enumerating other companies in which the Chamberlain family, he asserted, had interests, Mr. George declared that he was not attacking the private character of the minister, but had raised the matter because "this case might be used as a precedent later to justify corruption."

After various speeches for and against the resolution, Mr. Chamberlain replied: "It is my personal honor that is involved in this question, and I think it hard, after twenty-five years of life in the full light of Parliament, to have to stand up and explain that I am not a scandalous thief. These attacks are scandalous and absurd. I took no notice of the charges during the election, although there had been a conspiracy of insinuation I had been charged with fattening on the profits of a war I had provoked. Of all the companies mentioned, I hold shares in two. My relations intend to take legal proceedings, and the public will see how these abominable charges will be dealt with by the courts. My relations are all business men and have had to make their own fortunes. I come of a family which boasts nothing of distinguished birth or inherited wealth, but has an unbroken record for nearly two centuries, of unstained commercial integrity. Never, during the whole of my life, have I been involved in any scandal."

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After various speeches for and against the resolution, Mr. Chamberlain replied: "It is my personal honor that is involved in this question, and I think it hard, after twenty-five years of life in the full light of Parliament, to have to stand up and explain that I am not a scandalous thief. These attacks are scandalous and absurd. I took no notice of the charges during the election, although there had been a conspiracy of insinuation I had been charged with fattening on the profits of a war I had provoked. Of all the companies mentioned, I hold shares in two. My relations intend to take legal proceedings, and the public will see how these abominable charges will be dealt with by the courts. My relations are all business men and have had to make their own fortunes. I come of a family which boasts nothing of distinguished birth or inherited wealth, but has an unbroken record for nearly two centuries, of unstained commercial integrity. Never, during the whole of my life, have I been involved in any scandal."

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## HAY'S POSITION

SECRETARY OF STATE HAS NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING.

Will Continue in Office Even if the Senate Amendment to the Pauncefote Treaty Be Adopted.

## STATEMENT MADE BY MR. FRYE

DURING DISCUSSION OF THE TREATY IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Favorable Action Taken by Senate Judiciary Committee on the Nomination of Mr. Bynum.

## MR. OVERSTREET SUCCESSFUL

INDIANAPOLIS POSTOFFICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL ROOM.

Silverite Towne Sworn in as Senator After Attention Had Been Called to Faulty Credentials.

## EFFORT BY GOVERNOR LIND

TO EXTEND THE TERM OF HIS APPOINTMENT BEYOND THE LIMIT.

First of the Appropriation Bills Passed—No Change in the Revenue Reduction Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The rumor that Secretary of State Hay-Pauncefote treaty was amended by the Senate, has no foundation. If Secretary Hay leaves the Cabinet he will not do so in a "hurry," and there is no reason for believing he will resign on any account. At the executive session of the Senate this afternoon Mr. Frye announced that he was authorized to deny the report that the secretary would quit his post if the treaty is amended. This disposes of the rumor and also is another backset for Cabinet reconstructors.

## D. B. HILL FOR PRESIDENT

BOOM STARTED FOR THE SAGE OF "WOLFERT'S ROOST."

James K. McGuire Goes to Chicago and Proposes "I am a Democrat" as a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow: "David Bennett Hill, ex-Governor of New York and former United States senator, is to be a prominent candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1904. A declaration that is equivalent to a personal announcement by the New York man was made last night by James K. McGuire, Mr. Hill's political lieutenant, mayor of Syracuse and chairman of the executive committee of the New York State organization. Mr. McGuire arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon from the East. He came on private business exclusively and insisted that his visit was absolutely devoid of any political significance whatsoever. He is registered at the Palmer House, where he was visited by a number of the local party leaders but whether the New Yorker mentioned the Hill boom or not is unknown."

"The Republican foreign policies, so far as the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba are concerned, shall fall absolutely or in part within the next four years," said Mr. McGuire, and the Democrats of the country want a man, able, sane, conservative and eminently fitted for the task to solve the existing questions, that man will undoubtedly be David Bennett Hill."

"Ex-Senator Hill is very much like Grover Cleveland was politically," said Mr. McGuire. "Mr. Hill is less strong than he might be in the State organization, but he is wonderfully strong in the Nation. He is looked upon as a man absolutely safe, and is regarded as one of the ablest statesmen in the Nation. Should the Republican policy of colonization prove a failure, and the Nation four years hence require a conservative